LISTING OF CLAIMS:

This listing of claims will replace all prior versions, and listings, of claims in the application:

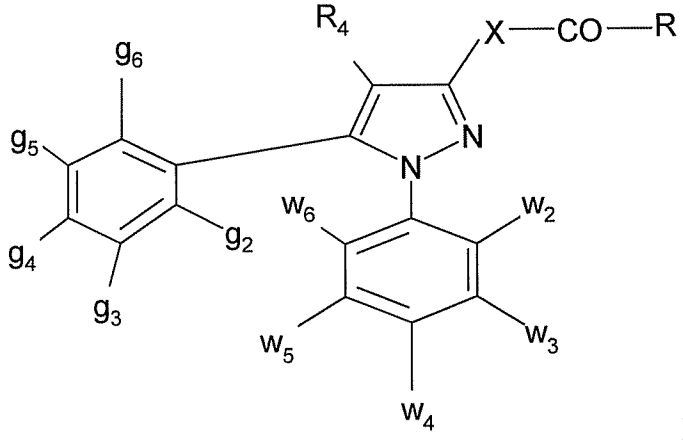
1.–19. (Cancelled)

20. (Withdrawn) A method according to Claim 17 wherein the CB1 receptor antagonist is N-piperidino-5 (4-bromophenyl)-1 – (2,4-dichlorophenyl) -4-ethylpyrazole-4-ethylpyrazole-3-carboxamide or one of it pharmaceutically acceptable salt.

21.–27. (Cancelled)

28. (Previously Presented) A method of treating hepatic fibrosis in a mammal in need thereof which comprises administering a therapeutically effective amount of at least one CB1 receptor antagonist.

29. (Currently Amended) The method of Claim 28 wherein the CB1 antagonist receptor is a compound of Formula II:



Formula II

or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, wherein

g_2, g_3, g_4, g_5 and g_5 and w_2, w_3, w_4, w_5 and w_6 are identical or different and are independently hydrogen, a chlorine or bromine atom, a (C_1-C_3) alkyl, a (C_1-C_3) alkoxy, a trifluoromethyl or a nitro group and g_4 is optionally a phenyl group;

R_4 is hydrogen or a (C_1-C_3) alkyl;

X is either a direct bond or a group $-(CH_2)_xN(R_3)-$ in which R3 is hydrogen or a (C_1-C_3) alkyl and x is zero or one;

R is a group-NR_1R_2 in which R_1 and R_2 are independently a (C_1-C_6)-alkyl; an non-aromatic (C_3-C_{15}) carbocyclic radical which is optionally substituted, said substituent (s) being other than a substituted carbonyl; an amino (C_1-C_4) alkyl group in which the amino is optionally disubstituted by a (C_1-C_3) alkyl; a cycloalkyl (C_1-C_3) alkyl group in which the cycloalkyl is C_3-C_{12}; a phenyl which is unsubstituted or monosubstituted or polysubstituted by a halogen, by a (C_1-C_5) alkyl or by a (C_1-C_5) alkoxy; a phenyl (C_1-C_3) alkyl; a diphenyl (C_1-C_3) alkyl; a naphthyl; an anthracenyl; a saturated 5- to 8-membered heterocyclic radical which in unsubstituted or substituted by a (C_1-C_3) alkyl; by a hydroxyl or by a benzyl; a 1-adamantylmethyl; an aromatic heterocycle which is unsubstituted or monosubstituted or polysubstituted by a halogen, by a (C_1-C_5) alkyl or by a (C_1-C_5) alkoxy; a (C_1-C_5) alkyl which is substituted by an aromatic heterocycle which is unsubstituted or monosubstituted or polysubstitued by a halogen, by a (C_1-C_5) alkyl or by a (C_1-C_5) alkoxy; or else R is hydrogen and R_2 is as defined above; or else R_1 and R_2 form a saturated 5- to 8-membered heterocyclic radical with the nitrogen atom to which they are bonded, said heterocyclic radical being other than morpholine when w_2, w_3, w_4, w_5, w_6, g_2, g_3, g_4, g_5 and g_6 are all hydrogen; a group R_2 as defined above when X is $-(CH_2)_xN(R_3)-$; a group R_5 when X is a direct bond, R_5 being a (C_1-C_3) alkyl; a (C_3-C_{12}) cycloalkyl which is unsubstituted or substituted by a (C_1-C_5) alkyl; a phenyl (C_1-C_3) alkyl which is unsubstituted or substituted by a halogen or

by a (C_1-C_5) alkyl; a cycloalkyl (C_1-C_3) alkyl in which the cycloalkyl is C_3-C_{12} and is unsubstituted by a (C_1-C_5) alkyl; or a 2-norbornylmethyl.

30. (Previously Presented) The method according to Claim 28 wherein the CB1 receptor antagonist is N-piperidino-3-pyrazolecarboxamide or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt therof.

31. (Previously Presented) The method of Claim 28 wherein the CB1 receptor antagonist is N-piperidino-5 (4-bromophenyl)-1 – (2,4-dichlorophenyl) -4-ethylpyrazole-4-ethylpyrazole-3-carboxamide or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

32. (Currently Amended) The method of Claim 28 wherein the CB1 receptor antagonist is N-piperidino-5- (4-chlorophenyl)-1- (2,4-dichlorophenyl) -4 methylpyrazole-3-carboxamide or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

33. (Previously Presented) The method of Claim 28 wherein the daily dosage of CB1 receptor antagonist is from 0.01 mg to 500 mg.

34. (Previously Presented) The method of Claim 33 wherein the daily dosage of CB1 receptor antagonist is from 1 mg to 100 mg.

35. (Previously Presented) The method of Claim 28 wherein the CB1 receptor is selected from the group consisting of:

a) a protein having an amino acid sequence comprising SEQ ID NO: 1 or a portion of SEQ ID NO: 1, having the biological function of a G protein-coupled cellular receptor, capable of binding THC and transducing a cellular signal;

b) a protein having an amino acid sequence comprising SEQ ID NO: 2 or a portion of SEQ ID NO: 2, having the biological function of a G protein-coupled cellular receptor, capable of binding THC and transducing a cellular signal;

c) an allele of the protein having the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 1 or SEQ ID NO: 2, having the biological function of a G protein-coupled cellular receptor, capable of binding THC and transducing a cellular signal;

d) a protein having the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 1 with a Phenylalanine to Leucine substitution at position 200; and/or Isoleucine to Valine substitution at position 216; and/or a Valine to Alanine substitution at position 246;

e) a protein having the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 2 with a Phenylalanine to Leucine substitution at position 139; and/or an Isoleucine to Valine substitution at position 155; and/or a Valine to Alanine substitution at position 185; and

f) a protein comprising the amino acid sequences of SEQ ID NO: 3, SEQ ID NO: 4, SEQ ID NO: 5, SEQ ID NO: 6, SEQ ID NO: 7, SEQ ID NO: 8, and SEQ ID NO: 9 or amino acid sequences 80% homologous to these, said protein having the biological function of a G protein-coupled cellular receptor, capable of binding THC and transducing a cellular signal.

36. (Previously Presented) The method of Claim 28 wherein the CB1 receptor is a protein having a homology at the amino acid level with SEQ ID NO: 1 of at least 45% having the biological function of a G protein-coupled cellular receptor, capable of binding THC and transducing a cellular signal.

37. (Previously Presented) The method of Claim 36 wherein the homology is at least 60%.